

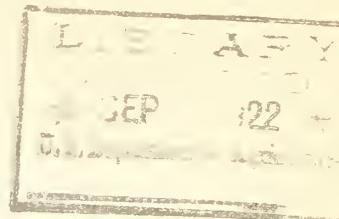
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING PINON JAYS

The Pinon jay, also known by the name of Squawker, Pinon Squawker, Blue Crow, and Cedar Bird is the cause of considerable damage to corn (maize) and wheat in some sections of the Rocky Mountain States. Damage is experienced mainly in fields located near the pinon-cedar covered hills which form the natural abode of these birds. In such sections isolated fields of grain in close proximity to the hills are almost certain to be damaged, while fields located in the center of broad agricultural areas seldom are visited by the birds. Consequently the problem of control of the pinon jay is one associated most frequently with the small and pioneer ranch and is especially serious in areas of narrow creek valleys.

Corn is sometimes damaged in the roasting-ear stage, but serious damage seldom occurs until it is ripe enough to be readily shelled off by the birds. Upon first entering a cornfield, the jays are likely to scatter, but within a few days they are inclined to settle down to a definite section of the field where they have previously opened ears, and to return again and again to that spot. This is the place to carry out effective poisoning operations, and, until such a feeding area is established, it is useless to distribute poisoned bait.

Effective poisoning during the period when wheat is in the shock is more difficult and is complicated by the fact that at this time mourning doves are extremely abundant, feeding in the stubble while the jays are feeding both on the shock and in the stubble. Baits placed in wheat stubble are sure to kill large numbers of doves. As yet, no method that is both effective and economical has been discovered for placing suitable baits on shocks. The extent of damage to wheat is not so great as to warrant expensive control measures.

Pinon Jays are not protected by Federal law, but before undertaking poisoning operations attention should be paid to protective State laws and care should be taken to comply with State and local regulations relating to the use of poisoned baits.

PREPARATION OF THE POISONED BAIT

Use as a base whole shelled corn, well cured and dry, if it can be had, and powdered strychnine alkaloid as the poison. The poison is applied to the outside of the grain in a mixture with starch paste. The proportions of these elements for varying quantities of bait are:

Shelled corn	Strychnine alkaloid-	Starch paste	Glycerin
5 quarts	1/4 ounce	1/2 pint	1/2 tablespoonful
10 "	1/2 "	1 "	1 "
20 "	1 "	1 quart	2 tablespoonfuls.

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and in 1917, 1918 and 1919 with the British Army in France.  
He was promoted to Captain in 1918 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1920.  
In 1920 he joined the Royal Artillery and became Adjutant General  
of the Royal Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery. He was promoted  
to Major-General in 1930, and to General in 1935. He was appointed  
Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Artillery in 1937, and to Field Marshal  
in 1940. He was promoted to General of the Armies in 1945. He was  
Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Artillery from 1937 to 1945, and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Garrison Artillery from 1945 to 1948.  
He was appointed GCB in 1935, GBE in 1940, and KCB in 1945.

Die Befreiung der Sklaven und die Befreiung der Sklaven sind gleichzeitig zwei sehr verschiedene Dinge. Das ist ein großer Unterschied zwischen dem einen und dem anderen.

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Make a starch paste by dissolving a quantity of ordinary laundry starch in a little cold water and stir well as enough boiling hot water is added to make the paste of the consistency of ordinary cream. To the quantity of strychnine required add a like bulk of this starch paste and mix thoroughly; then add enough more of the paste and the glycerin to make up the quantity needed. After stirring well, pour this poison over the corn in a box or tub and mix thoroughly until the kernels are evenly coated. Let the bait dry for a few hours or over night before using. Poisoned grain thus prepared will withstand a shower or two but exposure to prolonged or repeated rains will cause it to lose its effectiveness.

#### DISTRIBUTING THE BAIT

The poisoned grain should be scattered in stands of corn by taking a handful at a time and, holding it either to one side or behind, letting it filter slowly through the fingers while walking at a moderate pace between the rows. One handful of shelled corn thus spread will cover about 40 linear feet in the row, and, except in small fields, poison scattered in every other row is sufficient. Usually 5 to 10 quarts of poisoned grain will cover the damaged section. These baits should not be placed in fields to which turkeys, ducks, geese, and young chickens have access. Chickens possess a marked immunity to strychnine poisoning but the other birds mentioned are susceptible and must be kept out of baited fields. When the bait is scattered as directed there is no danger to stock that subsequently may be pastured in the fields.

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and all questions to which he gave his guidance. I am, therefore, only  
too glad to call your attention to these facts for recognition. I would, however,  
add that the results of your investigation will be published with much of interest  
in the future. In fact, it is believed that the new permanent organization, the  
International Institute of Agriculture, will be greatly interested in your  
work, and will be able to help you in publishing your  
findings. The International Institute of Agriculture has been established  
with the object of furthering the development of agriculture and  
agricultural education throughout the world. It is hoped that  
the work of the International Institute of Agriculture will be  
of great benefit to all who are interested in agriculture and  
agricultural education.

其後，我一再地向他請教。

ANNA VU KHOI LÀ MỘT CỦA LẮP ĐẶP CỦA SẢN HÓA VÀ DỊCH VỤ. ANH ĐƯỢC XEM LÀ MỘT NGƯỜI ĐẦU TƯ VÀ MỘT NHÀ KINH DOANH. ANH ĐƯỢC XEM LÀ MỘT NGƯỜI ĐẦU TƯ VÀ MỘT NHÀ KINH DOANH. ANH ĐƯỢC XEM LÀ MỘT NGƯỜI ĐẦU TƯ VÀ MỘT NHÀ KINH DOANH.